

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5727

日七月初三年子丙緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1876.

六月

號一月四英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

March 30, ANNA BELLA, British bark, 334, Wm. Stephen, Barkcloth 2nd March, Sundries—BORNCO Co. LIMITED. March 31, HAILOONG, British s.s., 277, J. C. Abbott, Tainan, 28th March, Amoy and Swatow 30th, General—D. L. PEAK & Co. March 31, KRAZANORE, American sloop-of-war, 695, Commander F. V. McNair, Nagasaki 21st March. March 31, NOTRE DAME D'AUSTRALIA, French bark, 790, Jagger, Cardiff 21st November, Code—ORDER. March 31, HEATH, Gurnam corvette, 19 guns, Tainan, Yokohama 16th March. March 31, ASHTELL, American corvette, 6 guns, Commander E. O. Matthews, Shanghai 22nd March.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 31st. Rajanachinawar, str. for Bangkok; Thalo, str. for Bangkok.

Departures.

March 31, CYPHERS, str. for Taiwanoo. March 31, HIRMANI, for Manila.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.—Per Haileon, str. from Swatow—Mr. Thorntor and 57 Chinese, deck. TO DEPART.—Per Rajanachinawar, str. for Bangkok—1 Chinese. Per Thalo, str. for Bangkok—81 Chinese.

Reports.

The American sloop-of-war *Kearsarge* reports left Nagasaki on 21st March, and had fresh breezes, and bad weather all the way. Saw a German man-of-war on the 30th off Ushing Point.

The French bark *Norme d'Australie* reports left Cardiff on 21st November, and had favourable weather throughout, rounding the Cape of Good's little storm weather, and the last few days in the China Sea rain and thick weather.

The British bark *Anza Bella* reports left Bangkok on 2d March, and had light winds and calm seas, thence strong N.E. winds and thick weather. On 25th instant, spoke the British bark *Lord Macdonald* from Hongkong to Saigon.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports left Taiwanoo on the 28th March, Amoy on the 29th, and Swatow on the 30th. Experienced fresh N. Easterly winds and overcast weather, with heavy rain throughout the passage. On the 30th, the crew, pressed by heavy rain, were compelled to anchor on the 20th H.M.S. *Leopold*, U.S. corvette *Yankee*, and Co.'s str. *Yankee*. In Swatow on the 30th are *Aeolus*, *Erebus*, and *Kingfisher*.

YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.
March 31st, str. *Tenise* from Hongkong; 7th Truth from Samara, str. *Uralianka* from Hongkong; *Aurum* from Takao; str. *Ossiano* from Hongkong; str. *Sokter* from Taiwanoo; str. *Gunkai Maru* from Shanghai; str. *Mafaco* from Hongkong; 11th, str. *Belio* from San Francisco; 13th, *Halesford* from Nagasaki; 13th, *Constance* from Takao; 14th, *London* from Nagasaki; 15th, *Orion* from Elizabeton; 16th, *Nagasaki*; 16th, str. *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai; 18th, *Wallace* from New York; 10th from Takao; 17th, *Wallace* from Hongkong; 13th, str. *Gunkai Maru* from Shanghai; 14th, str. *Thames* for Hongkong; 15th, str. *Meridian* from Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.
March 5th, German gunboat *Cyclop* for Formosa; 6th, *Nightingale* for Hongkong; 7th, str. *Sunda* for Hongkong; 8th, str. *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai; 9th, str. *Regent* for Cheltenham; 10th, str. *Chesapeake* for Hongkong; 11th, str. *Wessex* for Hongkong; 12th, str. *Wessex* for Hongkong; 13th, str. *Wessex* for London; 14th, str. *Shalimar* for Hongkong; 15th, str. *Belio* for Hongkong; 15th, str. *Gunkai Maru* for Shanghai; 16th, str. *Caliban* for Shanghai; 17th, str. *Thames* for Hongkong; 18th, str. *Archimedes* for Formosa; 17th, str. *Sokter* for Cheltenham.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manilla.
(For last Month's Advice.)

Per last Month's Advice.
Date of Arrival
Galatea (s.s.)... Hamburg... Sept. 6
China Port (s.s.)... Foochow... Feb. 10
Krato Bal (s.s.)... Manila... Feb. 12
Anchises (s.s.)... China Port... Feb. 13
Min... Foochow... Feb. 14
Solent... Hongkong... Feb. 15
Ajax (s.s.)... China Port... Feb. 16
Jerusalem... Foochow... Feb. 17
Melbuck... Hongkong... Feb. 18

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Ordered Date.)

Persia (s.s.)... Hamburg... Sept. 6
Portland (s.s.)... Portland, Oregon... Oct. 22
British Crown... Cardiff... Nov. 1
Canton... Foochow... Nov. 18
Tasse... New York... Nov. 19
Alma... Cardiff... Nov. 20
Aurora... Foochow... Nov. 21
Annie Fish... Cardiff... Nov. 22
Comet... Foochow... Nov. 23
Jylland... Hamburg... Nov. 24
Cæcilia... Cardiff... Nov. 25
Hieronymus... Cardiff... Nov. 26
Anna... Cardiff... Nov. 27
E. Amsterdam (s.s.)... Liverpool... Dec. 1
Beta... Cardiff... Dec. 2
Lord Will... Foochow... Dec. 3
M. Brookland... Foochow... Dec. 4
Ottocamp... Cardiff... Dec. 5
Lycke Hill... Cardiff... Dec. 6
Papa... Liverpool... Dec. 7
Echo... London... Jan. 10
Titian... Penarth... Jan. 11
Antipodes... Cardiff... Jan. 12
Alex. McNeil... Cardiff... Jan. 13
Card... Foochow... Jan. 14
Sophia... Foochow... Jan. 15
Henry Bolow (s.s.)... London... Jan. 19
Flintshire... London... Jan. 20
Lord Macaulay... Newport... Jan. 21
Neuchatel... Cardiff... Jan. 22
Evelyn... London... Feb. 1
Orestes (s.s.)... Liverpool... Feb. 2
Scotia... London... Feb. 3
Orchid (s.s.)... London... Feb. 4
Kangaroo... Foochow... Feb. 5
Olympia (s.s.)... Hamburg... Feb. 6
Glenarmy (s.s.)... London... Feb. 7
Agaemnon (s.s.)... Liverpool... Feb. 8

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. GUBDES, Jr.,
At 2 P.M.,
China and Japanese Ware, &c.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

45 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET.—
No. 5, ZETLAND STREET,
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
No. 3, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to DAVID SASCOON SONS & Co., 513 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSE No. 7, COUCH STREET. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., 148 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES AND OFFICES,
No. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAHAL & Co.

THE HOUSE, No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSS & Co.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.

THE STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 31, QUEEN'S ROAD, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

THE HOUSE AND OFFICES, No. 3, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Mr. I. DEGENAER.

THE STORE AND PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUNSTON & Co.

The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE, No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached. (Also, with occupation from 1st April next).

The BUNGALOW, No. 3, Old Bailey Street.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 40, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. H. H. CHEDDAR.

(And, with occupation from 1st May next).

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.

Douglas LaPrairie & Co., 1162 Hongkong, 21st March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st April,

THE PREMISES in QUEEN'S ROAD, CHELSEA, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., 329 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE SOUL-SETCHER RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, BONHOM ROAD.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. G. C. Smith.

HOUSE on Upper Moseley Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchoi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 1144 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work
complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and
voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE A
T THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics
corrected to date of publication, tending
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a
Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two
Forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents—

MARAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gruy.

SWATOW.....Misses. Quinch and Campbell.

AMOY.....Misses. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOMOSA.....Misses. Nichols & Co.

FOOCHEUNG.....Misses. Hedges & Co.

NINGPO.....Misses. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.....Misses. Kelly & Co.

HANKOW and Misses. Hall & Holtz and Kelly

RIVER FORKS.....Misses. Hall & Holtz & Co., Shanghai.

CHEFOO and Misses. Hall & Holtz and Kelly

NEWCHWANG.....Misses. Hall & Holtz & Co., Shanghai.

TIBISHIN and Misses. Hall & Holtz & Co., Kelly

PEKING.....Misses. Hall & Holtz & Co., Shanghai.

MANILA.....Misses. J. de Loyzaga & Co.

SAMOON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independent*.

SINGAPORE.....Misses. Liddell and Martin.

BANGKOK.....Misses. Malabar, Julian & Co.

LONDON.....Mr. F. A. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON.....Mr. G. Green Street, Cornhill.

LONDON.....Misses. Bury & Holtz & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

NEW YORK.....Misses. S. M. Pettingill & Co.

37 Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1st, 1876.

Some few months since, we understand, the Government Civil Servants in this Colony made application, by petition, to the Home Government to be placed on the same footing with regard to leave and pensions as Her Majesty's Consular officials in China. The petition was duly forwarded, and the reply, which is in the negative, has been received. The refusal, though perhaps disappointing to the applicants, is not very surprising. There are some undoubted anomalies between the two services, and the Consular officials possess some advantages over Colonial officers. But the latter, it must be remembered, are, on the whole, decidedly better remunerated, and if their position had been accorded to the Consular servants might probably have found cause to complain that they were relatively underpaid. Of course it would be greatly to the advantage of the Government, probably, to the majority of its Civil Servants, if they were all placed on an equality in this respect with the Consular servants. But there are many differences existing in various colonies which would be difficult to redress. For instance, the officials of one colony may never have home than Hongkong, whilst the whole of their leave instead of half, as is the case here, is in the Straits and Ceylon. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Government failed to see the urgency of the petition. The officials of this Colony are well paid and have really little cause to complain, as most of them will doubtless admit on a mature consideration of the advantages they enjoy.

The Report of the Medical Missionary Society in China for the year 1875 has just come to hand. Its publication has been delayed to a somewhat later date this year than usual, probably on account of its being Dr. KERR's farewell Report. This gentleman's connection with the Society has extended now nearly twenty-two years; during which period he has devoted himself with rare zeal and self-denial to the carrying out of the benevolent purposes of the Mission. He has honored his connection with it at length only on account of domestic reasons, and takes leave of the institution with which he has been so long and honorably connected with very evident regret. At the last annual meeting of the Society at Canton a well-merited tribute to his unwavering and successful labours in the Hospital was paid by Mr. HOPPER and other speakers, and the thanks of the Society, expressed in very warm terms, were tendered to him for his valuable and long-continued services. The fame of Dr. KERR's humane efforts for the mitigation of suffering has, however, spread far beyond the bounds of Canton. The Chinese throughout the whole of the southern portion of the Empire know and appreciate the disinterested and noble spirit of the work in prospect of leaving their aid.

aims of the Society, and many of them have travelled great distances to avail themselves of the skill of the Doctor. But, as Mr. NYE pointed out, the results of Dr. KERR's labours—"the direct benefits to the Chinaman—the salutary effect upon our general relations with the empire"—will doubtless be more adequately appreciated by the foreign communities some ten or twenty years hence. Meantime, Dr. KERR will bear away with him the best wishes of his numerous friends, and still more numerous well-wishers.

The total number of out-patients relieved during the year was 17,577, which shows a slight decrease on the preceding year, when 18,534 attended. The proportion of new patients, however, was larger last year than in 1874, the number being 5,374 against 5,263 in 1874. The number of inpatients was 915, of whom 205 were females. This also shows a falling-off over the previous year. It is accounted for partly by a new regulation requiring each patient to pay a small sum on admission, and weekly thereafter, for food and other kitchen expenses. It became necessary to adopt this plan, Dr. KERR tells us, because patients coming from the country "would bring bundles of wood with them and keep them under their beds in the wards. These were also some, who, having been cured, were disposed to make the hospital a stopping-place when they or their friends had occasion to visit the city." The total sum derived in various ways from inpatients was \$260.82, or nearly one-fourth of the current expenses. There is no doubt that it would be well to look for a small fee from those who can afford to pay, but the Society does not wish to do anything that will in any way detract from its character as a mission. While those who have means might be expected to contribute towards the expenses, they are anxious that it shall be clearly made known that the poor are freely admitted without fee and as carefully attended to as the rich. With regard to the latter, Dr. KERR shows that they can easily be made to see that it is proper for them to make some return, and relates a conversation he had with a patient in proof of the fact. This man, it seems, had tried to native doctors and paid them more than one hundred dollars before he sought medical assistance at the Hospital. He was very grateful to Dr. KERR for curing him, and would gladly have given some substantial token of it, but he had spent all his money and was constrained to beg a few cash to pay his passage home. It will thus be seen that there would be no difficulty in showing the more prosperous patients that it is right and reasonable that they should show their appreciation of the benefits they receive by paying a small fee. It would, perhaps be advisable not to fix any specific sum, but leave it to the gratitude of the patients to give what they can afford.

During the year one hundred and forty-two opium-smokers applied to the Hospital to be cured, and the majority professed, on their word, to have got rid of the habit. The statistics collected by Dr. KERR, with regard to this vice shows that the monthly expenditure on it varies in different cases from \$1.50 to \$16. A number of surgical operations, in peculiar cases of interest to the faculty, are recorded in the Report. Religious services have been regularly and carefully maintained, and tracts have been supplied to those patients who care to receive them. During the year four persons applied for admission into the church, and it is believed that many more returned to their homes favourably disposed towards Christianity. As we have before remarked, this is the best and most practical, and at the same time, most unobtrusive form in which to place Christianity before the Chinese. It is far less likely to excite opposition or rouse prejudice when thus quietly propagated. Even the Medical Mission, however, has not escaped opposition altogether. The numerous native practitioners regard it with little good will, feeling, naturally perhaps, that their craft is in danger. The people generally have had their faith in these poor quacks easily shaken, and it is probable that a good many of them have suffered some loss in consequence. The Rev. E. FAZEE, in his Report of the Dispensaries at Foochow and Tung-kun, referring to the hostility felt by the native doctors towards the Mission, says that a good deal of this ill-feeling will disappear when the medicines are purchased from the native shops. The obstacles in the way of this arrangement are at present that the native shops are not yet provided with foreign drugs, and they cannot be relied upon to sell pure and genuine articles, while many of the medicines will be too expensive for the poor among the Chinese to purchase. But the simpler remedies will in the course of time become known to the Chinese doctors so-called, who by and by may be content to subside into mere druggists, and allow diseases of a serious nature to be treated by the new school of practitioners which will spring up under the auspices of the Medical Mission. The Report contains other useful information, and this year is enriched by an Appendix, giving a brief historical outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong, and Macao, and which is published in another column.

We are requested to announce that the state of the cricket-ground after the late heavy rains will not permit of the match taking place this day. It is therefore postponed indefinitely.

The Brothers Thomas, professional divers, who arrived a short time since, with Captain Robertson as superintendent, leave to-morrow in the chartered steamer *Reed*, and the schooner *Editor* as tender, to commence operations on the week of Tuesday next.

The publications, first Opium smoking festival held by the New Victoria, Shen, has been followed by another set, in relation to foreigners. These are certainly original. Unlike proclamations which have been issued by Consuls for the protection of foreigners, this new edict is not only unprompted, but breathes a spirit of goodwill which is quite unparallel. Foreigners are not only to be protected when passing through the city, but are invited to settle there, to recruit their health, and to speculate on the cause, and they are to be received with the most friendly feelings. Such a novel movement has set the natives to speculate on the cause, and they are nearly unanimous in attributing it to apprehensions of another rebellion, concerning which wild stories are current; and in referring to Canton the Chinese throughout the whole of the southern portion of the Empire know and appreciate the disinterested and noble spirit of the work in prospect of leaving their aid.

The publication, first Opium smoking festival held by the New Victoria, Shen, has been followed by another set, in relation to foreigners. These are certainly original. Unlike proclamations which have been issued by Consuls for the protection of foreigners, this new edict is not only unprompted, but breathes a spirit of goodwill which is quite unparallel. Foreigners are not only to be protected when passing through the city, but are invited to settle there, to recruit their health, and to speculate on the cause, and they are to be received with the most friendly feelings. Such a novel movement has set the natives to speculate on the cause, and they are nearly unanimous in attributing it to apprehensions of another rebellion, concerning which wild stories are current; and in referring to Canton the Chinese throughout the whole of the southern portion of the Empire know and appreciate the disinterested and noble spirit of the work in prospect of leaving their aid.

The outward French mail passed Cape St. James at 8.30 p.m. yesterday on its way to Saigon.

On the arrival of the German corvette *Haifa* she saluted the British, which was answered by Her Majesty's ship *Victor Emmanuel*—"the direct benefit to the Chinaman—the salutary effect upon our general relations with the empire"—will doubtless be more adequately appreciated by the foreign communities some ten or twenty years hence. Meantime, Dr. KERR will bear away with him the best wishes of his numerous friends, and still more numerous well-wishers.

By kind permission of Captain Brereton, Division Service will be held on board the *Syndicate* to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. A launch will go round the harbour to collect the ships.

From Messrs. Thomas Watson and Son's Tea House, it is noted that the quantity of tea exported in February last was 2,169,176 lbs., as compared with 2,459,051 lbs. exported in February, 1875.

On the arrival of the German corvette *Haifa* she saluted the British, which was answered by Her Majesty's ship *Victor Emmanuel*—"the direct benefit to the Chinaman—the salutary effect upon our general relations with the empire"—will doubtless be more adequately appreciated by the foreign communities some ten or twenty years hence. Meantime, Dr. KERR will bear away with him the best wishes of his numerous friends, and still more numerous well-wishers.

The total number of out-patients relieved during the year was 17,577, which shows a slight decrease on the preceding year, when 18,534 attended. The proportion of new patients, however, was larger last year than in 1874, the number being 5,374 against 5,263 in 1874. The number of inpatients was 915, of whom 205 were females. This also shows a falling-off over the previous year. It is accounted for partly by a new regulation requiring each patient to pay a small sum on admission, and weekly thereafter, for food and other kitchen expenses. It became necessary to adopt this plan, Dr. KERR tells us, because patients coming from the country "would bring bundles of wood with them and keep them under their beds in the wards. These were also some, who, having been cured, were disposed to make the hospital a stopping-place when they or their friends had occasion to visit the city." The total sum derived in various ways from inpatients was \$260.82, or nearly one-fourth of the current expenses. There is no doubt that it would be well to look for a small fee from those who can afford to pay, but the Society does not wish to do anything that will in any way detract from its character as a mission. While those who have means might be expected to contribute towards the expenses, they are anxious that it shall be clearly made known that the poor are freely admitted without fee and as carefully attended to as the rich. With regard to the latter, Dr. KERR shows that they can easily be made to see that it is proper for them to make some return, and relates a conversation he had with a patient in proof of the fact. This man, it seems, had tried to native doctors and paid them more than one hundred dollars before he sought medical assistance at the Hospital. He was very grateful to Dr. KERR for curing him, and would gladly have given some substantial token of it, but he had spent all his money and was constrained to beg a few cash to pay his passage home. It will thus be seen that there would be no difficulty in showing the more prosperous patients that it is right and reasonable that they should show their appreciation of the benefits they receive by paying a small fee. It would, perhaps be advisable not to fix any specific sum, but leave it to the gratitude of the patients to give what they can afford.

During the year one hundred and forty-two opium-smokers applied to the Hospital to be cured, and the majority professed, on their word, to have got rid of the habit. The statistics collected by Dr. KERR, with regard to this vice shows that the monthly expenditure on it varies in different cases from \$1.50 to \$16. A number of surgical operations, in peculiar cases of interest to the faculty, are recorded in the Report. Religious services have been regularly and carefully maintained, and tracts have been supplied to those patients who care to receive them. During the year four persons applied for admission into the church, and it is believed that many more returned to their homes favourably disposed towards Christianity. As we have before remarked, this is the best and most practical, and at the same time, most unobtrusive form in which to place Christianity before the Chinese. It is far less likely to excite opposition or rouse prejudice when thus quietly propagated. Even the Medical Mission, however, has not escaped opposition altogether. The numerous native practitioners regard it with little good will, feeling, naturally perhaps, that their craft is in danger. The people generally have had their faith in these poor quacks easily shaken, and it is probable that a good many of them have suffered some loss in consequence. The Rev. E. FAZEE, in his Report of the Dispensaries at Foochow and Tung-kun, referring to the hostility felt by the native doctors towards the Mission, says that a good deal of this ill-feeling will disappear when the medicines are purchased from the native shops. The obstacles in the way of this arrangement are at present that the native shops are not yet provided with foreign drugs, and they cannot be relied upon to sell pure and genuine articles, while many of the medicines will be too expensive for the poor among the Chinese to purchase. But the simpler remedies will in the course of time become known to the Chinese doctors so-called, who by and by may be content to subside into mere druggists, and allow diseases of a serious nature to be treated by the new school of practitioners which will spring up under the auspices of the Medical Mission. The Report contains other useful information, and this year is enriched by an Appendix, giving a brief historical outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong, and Macao, and which is published in another column.

We are requested to announce that the state of the cricket-ground after the late heavy rains will not permit of the match taking place this day. It is therefore postponed indefinitely.

The Brothers Thomas, professional divers, who arrived a short time since, with Captain Robertson as superintendent, leave to-morrow in the chartered steamer *Reed*, and the schooner *Editor* as tender, to commence operations on the week of Tuesday next.

The publication, first Opium smoking festival held by the New Victoria, Shen, has been followed by another set, in relation to foreigners. These are certainly original. Unlike proclamations which have been issued by Consuls for the protection of foreigners, this new edict is not only unprompted, but breathes a spirit of goodwill which is quite unparallel. Foreigners are not only to be protected when passing through the city, but are invited to settle there, to recruit their health, and to speculate on the cause, and they are to be received with the most friendly feelings. Such a novel movement has set the natives to speculate on the cause, and they are nearly unanimous in attributing it to apprehensions of another rebellion, concerning which wild stories are current; and in referring to Canton the Chinese throughout the whole of the southern portion of the Empire know and appreciate the disinterested and noble spirit of the work in prospect of leaving their aid.

The total number of out-patients relieved during the year was 17,577, which shows a slight decrease on the preceding year, when 18,534 attended. The proportion of new patients, however, was larger last year than in 1874, the number being 5,374 against 5,263 in 1874. The number of inpatients was 915, of whom 205 were females. This also shows a falling-off over the previous year. It is accounted for partly by a new regulation requiring each patient to pay a small sum on admission, and weekly thereafter, for food and other kitchen expenses. It became necessary to adopt this plan, Dr. KERR tells us, because patients coming from the country "would bring bundles of wood with them and keep them under their beds in the wards. These were also some, who, having been cured, were disposed to make the hospital a stopping-place when they or their friends had occasion to visit the city." The total sum derived in various ways from inpatients was \$260.82, or nearly one-fourth of the current expenses. There is no doubt that it would be well to look for a small fee from those who can afford to pay, but the Society does not wish to do anything that will in any way detract from its character as a mission. While those who have means might be expected to contribute towards the expenses, they are anxious that it shall be clearly made known that the poor are freely admitted without fee and as carefully attended to as the rich. With regard to the latter, Dr. KERR shows that they can easily be made to see that it is proper for them to make some return, and relates a conversation he had with a patient in proof of the fact. This man, it seems, had tried to native doctors and paid them more than one hundred dollars before he sought medical assistance at the Hospital. He was very grateful to Dr. KERR for curing him, and would gladly have given some substantial token of it, but he had spent all his money and was constrained to beg a few cash to pay his passage home. It will thus be seen that there would be no difficulty in showing the more prosperous patients that it is right and reasonable that they should show their appreciation of the benefits they receive by paying a small fee. It would, perhaps be advisable not to fix any specific sum, but leave it to the gratitude of the patients to give what they can afford.

During the year one hundred and forty-two opium-smokers applied to the Hospital to be cured, and the majority professed, on their word, to have got rid of the habit. The statistics collected by Dr. KERR, with regard to this vice shows that the monthly expenditure on it varies in different cases from \$1.50 to \$16. A number of surgical operations, in peculiar cases of interest to the faculty, are recorded in the Report. Religious services have been regularly and carefully maintained, and tracts have been supplied to those patients who care to receive them. During the year four persons applied for admission into the church, and it is believed that many more returned to their homes favourably disposed towards Christianity. As we have before remarked, this is the best and most practical, and at the same time, most unobtrusive form in which to place Christianity before the Chinese. It is far less likely to excite opposition or rouse prejudice when thus quietly propagated. Even the Medical Mission, however, has not escaped opposition altogether. The numerous native practitioners regard it with little good will, feeling, naturally perhaps, that their craft is in danger. The people generally have had their faith in these poor quacks easily shaken, and it is probable that a good many of them have suffered some loss in consequence. The Rev. E. FAZEE, in his Report of the Dispensaries at Foochow and Tung-kun, referring to the hostility felt by the native doctors towards the Mission, says that a good deal of this ill-feeling will disappear when the medicines are purchased from the native shops. The obstacles in the way of this arrangement are at present that the native shops

EXTRICS.

CONQUERED BY VICTORY.

A TRUE STORY OF WAR AND PEACE

IN JAPAN.

BY WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH.

A QUAKER CHRISTIAN'S LIFE.
How slow and soft the snow-drifts fall
Upon the vine-decor'd wall;
At if some graceless, lost intent
Upon that was sweet, let it mean,
Since its grace such beauty lay,
Till all things white and white green,
Till the shadows death must throw,
The tender grey, the peaceful green,
A Quaker setting time to night;
And so this moonlight, which is shade
To the sun, has come, and left me here,
Left my heart still, and has crept,
With such a glow at sunrise kept
When youth and eloquence were mine,
Ah! swift the short year incline,
And summer has no story to show.
To move a soul, to move a snow.

Uthman, the old bell-wether,
Oughting that gads across this place,
It seems the hour's rare election
For worldly heart might shift and blemish,
And hit the lowest heavenward,
To greet the birthday of the Lord.

I could not bear to see him die,
But a man who a poor soul kills,
The Spirit needs no lesson true,
To whisper triumph to His own;

The blessed healing fails to them;

Who touch usen his garment's hem

Find us not; we are not worthy.

Then shuddering of an angel shew,

Nosanna will the gall lip cry,

While still the madheads crowdy;

But angels watch and women weep,

And theirs the Ring after sleep.

How earthly are for Christmas songs belong!

Our love for home, for kindred, for life,

His high-life reaches that to hood,

Always the willing angels sing.

To wear out workers listening;

Always our Christ is in the earth,

Always he loves his human birth—

In joy and sorrow, in the morn.

And yet I mind my every year,

When my ripe birthday draw near,

Dear Ruth, from off her gay life,

With kindly wisdom ride,

Come to the quiet rest once more,

Bringing the smile her father won,

She keeps by some high perch,

The simple heart goeth lowe,

That needs a doubt grant of grace,

Though all the year Ruth's tender yes,

To mine are openings of the skies,

Though love need not be complete,

I find the special grace sweet.

And so, perchance, lies her chimes,

With a poor girl's pride to rhyme;

Like some rare voice God sets to round

The parting tones of shriller sound;

These spires with grand and silly art,

Climbing to reach the Central Heav'n;

The broken, at the top, at the end;

Of course leaving single bush—

May be to clear eyes that mine

Fresh spellings of a tide divine.

And He whose birthday know us less,

Except a woman's troubled kiss,

May still forgive his fond art,

And hide the meeting in His heart.

Ronnie R. Hobbes, in Harper's Magazine.

THE CURSE OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.

Mr. Burton, the wife of Captain Burton, the African traveller, and a lady of great culture and intelligence, writes a book about the curse that clings to the Koh-i-Noor. The famous diamond is now the chief jewel of the British crown, and Queen Victoria sometimes wears it. Mrs. Burton advises her to discard the great diamond of ill-omen, and suggests its utter destruction and obliteration from the face of the earth. The Koh-i-Noor has been a ray of the light of the world for a long time, and to annihilate it would like blotting out a star. Still Mr. Burton thinks it ought to be extinguished for the harm it has caused and entailed upon all its possessors. The Koh-i-Noor is supposed to have been a product of the rich mines of Golconda. Its history is indeed quite singular, independent of the romance that surrounds it like a halo of misty light. It has been the ambition of kings, and caused the fall and destruction of empires. It is responsible for many assassinations and conspiracies, and has mustered armies and won and lost battles, and played smash with the Indian monarchies generally. The finder is supposed to have been murdered for it, and to have curs'd his assassin and all future possessors of the "mountain of light" with his last breath. It is his curse that still clings to it, according to Mrs. Burton: It is the purest stone in the world, and though not the largest, its value is fabulous. Its Indian history terminated with its possession by the family of Ranjeet Singh, the Lion of the Punjab. At the conquest of the Punjab the Koh-i-Noor became a British crown jewel and fell into the lap of Queen Victoria. Mrs. Burton tells the Queen that Lord Dalhousie, who sent it to her, died soon afterwards; that the Duke of Wellington, who gave the first stroke to the new cutting of the diamond, lived but three months, and that Prince Albert next fell a victim to the ancient curse. She wants the Queen to throw it away, or give it away to her "dearest enemy," if she has one, and predicts that its possession bodes disaster to England. Notwithstanding her culture and intelligence, Mrs. Burton appears to be painfully superstitious. She seems to have been magnetized by the great stone. It is hardly likely that she wants so much it a terror so as to get hold of it herself, though such things have been, and the Koh-i-Noor, with its good name, is a princely fortune in a very small nutshell. If Queen Victoria is like other women she will hold on to her diamonds.

TIMIDITY OF GREAT MEN.

Turcote, being asked whether he was frightened at the beginning of a battle, said, "Yes, I sometimes feel great nervous excitement, but there are many subaltern officers and soldiers who feel none whatever!" Colenso was unimpeachable in his first campaign. "My body trembles," he said, "with the actions my soul irritates!" Frederick the Great, at Mollwitz, gave but little promise of ever becoming a soldier. It is reported of one of the noblest friends of Washington that, in his first battle his nerves gave way, and that he had to be led away by his pony to two soldiers; it was not that he was long tried to carry him in spite of himself. It is obvious to remark that distinguished men whose nerves have thus completely broken down, may think their stars for being distinguished. Much is forgotten then, for they did much service. Had they been common soldiers, they would have received little indulgence for the automatic action of their feet, as the poor receive for the malady of leprosy. There is, however, a special reason why allowance should be made for generals whose presence of mind has failed them. A private has only to shrink his eye to danger, and to confront it with that *cheva de course*, of which a great commander spoke with envied disengagement. But the skilled courage of a general is a virtue of a very different order. He must, at wits, have two selves. In deliberation, he must calculate the exact amount of danger to which he exposes his troops; and in action, the calculation must be erased from his mind. He must often say to himself, "Peace, peace, when he sees that there is no peace, and by a sort of military faith, he must fight as seeing a safety which is invisible. It is true that Nelson exclaimed, "What a year I never saw bear!" But at the time Nelson was young, and against him, the world may see the saying of Charles V., when he saw written on a tombstone, "Here lies a man who never knew fear." Thus, observed the emperor, "he can never have shamed a soldier with his fingers;" or, as we should say, such a man can never live but the first touch of the forces of death. Charles V., no doubt, spoke from a commander's point of view, and he, like other commanders, have felt the difficulty of emulating the happy heroism of his soldiers. —*Standard Review*.

boy, who for many months had slept under the camellias, trees, whose name was carved ultimately on the gray stone shaft in the cemetery of the temple where the generations of his fathers had worshipped. How writhed the life of a soldier!" thought he. "It must be his fate to put to death so comely a youth! How miserable the parents lot to have such a high-born son slain by an enemy's hand!" How wicked was it for me to have desired this boy's life, to gain the rewards of war!" He then resolved to let his prize escape secretly, and was about to release, and dismiss him, when a voice from behind him shouted, "Nacanze is double-hearted. He seizes an enemy, and thinks to let him escape!" He hesitated now, would be treason and disgrace, and Nacanze, stung to new wrath by a loyal soldier, took up his sword and a blow cut off the head of the young victim.

He bore the bloody prize to his commander-in-chief. To him solemnly presented the trophy, and while all looked on, waiting to see the reward bestowed, Nacanze, without waiting for applause, to the astonishment of all, stripped off his armour, declared all reward, resigned his rank, and begged his general to allow him to leave the camp. He had resolved to retire to a monastery, and there spend his life in prayer and works of charity to drown his remorse. Doffing the rich silk robe of a Minamoto captain, and putting on plain僧服 garb, he went to the renowned priest, Honen, and became his disciple. He shaved off his fine black hair, in token of his religious vows, and became a monk living on rice and vegetables only, but only drink boozing water. He then set out to a distant monastery in the east of Japan, bethrothing his horse as in the picture. Thus, while his horse's fate pointed east, his own pointed west (in the direction of Paradise according to Buddhist ideas). His name had preceded him, and applause awaited him; but he cared nothing for either. Some one asked why he rode in such a fashion. He answered in a poetical verse, thus roughly translated into English:

"In that clear Land they're me, perchance, replying a warrior brave;
Because I turn my back, all fame refusing;
Earth's glory's a grave."

Nacanze lived in solitude to a serene old age. Few knew his history, but many marvelled at his kindness to all, and especially at his tender love for all children. Sometimes Nacanze would get together the boys of the village held by the monastery and tell them wonderful tales of war and battle, that fired their hearts less than they softened them with pity; and many a little Japanese Peterkin wondered how such a kind-hearted, shaven old priest could know so much of a soldier's life. To this day the tomb of the kind old monk is venerated, and fresh flowers and gosses—the symbol of his green and blooming memory—are daily put upon it. —*Japan Gazette*.

OURIOUS CANINE FANCY.

"A curious incident occurred," says the *Age of Mail*, "at the Lamplough Ranch a few days ago. A mule was washed up a machine of earth, which yielded 31 oz. The gold was safely deposited in a small box by one of the mates, who then placed it on a table in his tent. Having occasion to leave the tent for about a minute he was surprised by his returning to find that the box and gold had disappeared. He had not gone out of sight of the tent, and was certain no human being had entered it. The mates were called to consider the mystery, and search was made, but without success. At length, after a good deal of trouble and loss of time, some one suggested that the dog might have taken a fancy to the treasure, and his suggestion proved to be correct, the missing box being found at last in the dog's kennel, amongst a lot of old bones. A similar circumstance happened to a lucky miner in the palmy days of the Ararat rush, when a dog walked off with a roll of bank notes of the value of \$150, and added them to a collection of light articles of clothing &c., which he had purchased from his master's and the neighbouring tents."

THE CHOLERA A PERIODICAL EPIDEMIC.

The year 1756 marks the recognition of periodically recurring twelve-yearly epidemics connected with the great tempests. In Japan it was the War of the Roses; in England it was the War of the Plague; in the Middle Ages these epidemics were tenfold more numerous in Japan, as in Europe, than they are at present. The old wooden picture tells us how, nearly seven hundred years ago, a great soldier became a hummocky monk.

Now among the Minamoto captains was a man of great strength and beauty, named Nacanze. He was forty years old and wore heavy iron armour and a helmet of steel. He carried a long sword, as keen as a razor, and a gold-hued quiver of arrows, each five feet long, and a bow of bamboo and hickory, as tall as himself. He could aim while on horseback and pierce five suits of armor hit one over the other. He could shoot a man through and through, breast-plate and all.

In his helmet waved the white plume of the Minamoto. He had been in many campaigns and his dark face was bronzed by their storms. But Nacanze's heart was tender; for he was a father and had a son even, who died when only sixteen years old. At the beginning of my story he was besieging the Taira castle of Ichinomoto, which was near the sea. Already his war-towers were erected and his archers were sending darts, like hail and fire-works like sky-rockets on our Fourth of July night, while the catapults were spouting out their bushels of heavy stones into the doomed castle. Many of the Taira garrison had been killed, and in a few days unless they surrendered, the Minamoto army was to storm the gates and scale the walls. Hunger was maddening the besieged; while the besiegers issued from the foot of the Himalaya Mountains. A few hundred pilgrims going to Hardwar every year; more every third year; still more every sixth and ninth year; and fully 3,000,000 assemble every twelfth year, and a vast number every sixteenth year. The cholera of 1826 was carried all over the world. In New Orleans alone, out of a population of 55,000, 6,000 died. The last great twelve-yearly epidemic commenced in India in 1866, and reached the United States in 1869. If this periodical theory is correct, the next cholera epidemic will be a Juggernaut in 1877, supplemented by a Hindoo cholera in 1879; although the constant intercourse of trade, introducing a lesser epidemic into Europe. But in 1877 and 1879, we may expect an outbreak of the disease, such as there was in 1781 and 1817, 1817 and 1819, 1829 and 1831, 1841 and 1843, 1843 and 1855, and 1855 and 1867.—*Appleton's American Cyclopaedia*

SPIDERS AS SILK SPINNERS.

It is not very generally known that spiders are good for other things than catching flies and frightening hysterical young ladies and cheering prisoners in their dungeons. Some of our best scientific work is done by their help, for the delicate cross hairs in the telescopes of surveying instruments are fine threads taken from a specially selected species of spider known to produce threads of excellent quality and fineness. It has been suggested that the spider should be utilized as a silk-maker; but the monopoly of the silkworm seems unassassable. The web is very strong and very beautiful; but there is not enough of it to make the collection of it for general purposes pay, though a pair of gloves and a pair of stockings have been known to be made of it. But for the particular purpose of silk spinning, the spider is without a rival. Sometimes he sulks or tries to strike work but in that case there is an easy remedy. It is taken up and tossed from hand to hand, and his own instinct of self-preservation never fails to produce the family road in the transit. The preservation of the thread for use is by no means so difficult as one might suppose. A wire is bent into a hairpin shape so that the distance between the two prongs is rather greater than the diameter of the telescope to be fitted. You take your spider and fix one end of his thread to one of the wires, and spin with a pair of gloves and a pair of stockings. Both are worn from their horses and fall on the sand, the young taima down. The fingers of Nacanze, like the grip of the plantain, the son of the great prime minister, Kiyomori, the prince of the Taira House, nowise like the fingers of his gentlewoman. The hand about to choke the enemy relaxed his hold, the bosom of the tough warrior burst with constrictive emotions, but not of wrath. His heart melted like wax before the heat of reaching the earth, you keep turning your wire and winding him up.

By this means you get your coils all in the right lengths, and there is nothing more to do but turn them to the wire and lay them side by side to make them. The spider is himself by nature so mathematically inclined that we are sure he would be only too glad to know the service which he renders to science in which mathematics have so large a share.—*Standard Review*.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Regarded by China, April 15, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American sheets, 15 lbs per piece \$10.00 per cwt.

American Drills, 10 yards per piece \$7.50 per cwt.

Gauze, 25 x 30 per 400 lbs 12.00 per cwt.

33 x 33 11.00 per cwt.

38 x 43 11.00 per cwt.

43 x 48 11.00 per cwt.

48 x 53 11.00 per cwt.

53 x 58 11.00 per cwt.

58 x 63 11.00 per cwt.

63 x 68 11.00 per cwt.

68 x 73 11.00 per cwt.

73 x 78 11.00 per cwt.

78 x 83 11.00 per cwt.

83 x 88 11.00 per cwt.

88 x 93 11.00 per cwt.

93 x 98 11.00 per cwt.

98 x 103 11.00 per cwt.

103 x 108 11.00 per cwt.

108 x 113 11.00 per cwt.

113 x 118 11.00 per cwt.

118 x 123 11.00 per cwt.

123 x 128 11.00 per cwt.

128 x 133 11.00 per cwt.

133 x 138 11.00 per cwt.

138 x 143 11.00 per cwt.

143 x 148 11.00 per cwt.

148 x 149 11.00 per cwt.

149 x 151 11.00 per cwt.

151 x 153 11.00 per cwt.

153 x 155 11.00 per cwt.

155 x 157 11.00 per cwt.

157 x 159 11.00 per cwt.

159 x 161 11.00 per cwt.

161 x 163 11.00 per cwt.